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14 *Attorneys for Plaintiff, Justin Cody Harper*

15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
16 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

17 JUSTIN CODY HARPER,

18 Plaintiff,

19 vs.

20
21 CITY OF REDLANDS; NICHOLAS
22 KOAHOU
23

Case No. 5:23-cv-00695-SSS-SP

**PLAINTIFF'S STATEMENT OF
UNCONTROVERTED FACTS AND
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

*[Filed concurrently with Plaintiff's
Memorandum of Points and Authorities in
Opposition to Defendants' Motion for
Summary Judgment; Plaintiff's Objections
to Evidence; Declaration of Scott DeFoe]*

Date: February 28, 2025
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Crtrm: Courtroom 2
3470 Twelfth St.
Riverside, CA 92501

1 Pursuant to Local Rule 56-2 and the Court's July 26, 2023 Civil Standing
2 Order, Plaintiff respectfully submits this Statement of Genuine Disputes of
3 Material Fact and Additional Undisputed Material Facts in support of his
4 Opposition to Defendants' Rule 56 Motion for Summary Judgment.
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7 DATED: January 17, 2025

LAW OFFICES OF DALE K. GALIPO

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10 By /s/ Renee Masongsong
11 Dale K. Galipo
12 Renee Masongsong
13 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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DEFENDANTS' UNCONTROVERTED FACTS AND EVIDENCE	PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE
1. On September 9, 2021, at approximately 4:00 a.m., Plaintiff Justin Harper smoked methamphetamine, taking approximately "10 hits." EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 23-24.	Undisputed that this was Mr. Harper's testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.
2. Ever since he was 18, Harper had smoked methamphetamine every few hours, conduct which would cause him to become "irritated" and which had caused him to get into approximately 10 to 15 physical fights. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 25.	Undisputed that this was Mr. Harper's testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.
3. Harper has a criminal history which was so extensive that he had trouble recalling it during his deposition, but he did admit that he had a prior "strike" prior, another prior for felony evading, and was on "PTRS" (a cross between parole and probation) at the time of these events. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 21-22.	Undisputed that this was Mr. Harper's testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.
4. Harper also admitted that he had been expelled from school in the Fourth Grade, he never went to high school, he had never had a "real job" and he never obtained a driver's license.	Undisputed that this was Mr. Harper's testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.

EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 16-18, 26.	
5. Approximately 8 hours later, Harper and his passenger, a woman named Lia Moore, were driving in a stolen Toyota Tundra pickup truck. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 22-24, 28, 31.	Undisputed.
6. As Harper was driving, he became aware that Officer Koahou was behind him and tried to get away from him by running red lights and driving at speeds of 85 to 90 mph. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 32-33.	Disputed on the basis that there is no objective evidence regarding Harper's speed, and Harper's testimony regarding the speeds were based on speculation.
7. Harper failed to stop at a stop sign, struck a curb, lost control, and struck a work vehicle driven by Joseph Garcia and in which Corey Guerra was a passenger. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 34; Garcia Depo at 12, 19-20; Guerra Depo at 9, 11-12.	Undisputed.
8. After striking the work vehicle, Harper did not stop but instead fled the scene in the stolen Toyota. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 34; Garcia Depo at 21-22; Guerra Depo at 13.	Undisputed.
9. However, the stolen Toyota was damaged to the point that it could no longer be driven. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 34-35.	Undisputed.

10. Harper abandoned the stolen Toyota and both he and Moore fled on the scene on foot. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 35-37.	Undisputed.
11. Meanwhile, Garcia and Guerra were driving around and attempting to locate Harper after he had hit their work vehicle. EVIDENCE Garcia Depo at 33; Guerra Depo at 15.	Undisputed.
12. As Garcia and Guerra were searching for Harper, Harper approached them and asked for a ride, but once again fled on foot when he saw they were the two men he had struck with the stolen Toyota. EVIDENCE Garcia Depo at 27; Guerra Depo at 16-17.	Undisputed.
13. Harper ran through multiple yards attempting to evade Officer Koahou as well as Garcia and Guerra. EVIDENCE Koahou Depo at 14.	Undisputed.
14. Meanwhile, Martin Salazar was in the driveway of his home detailing his aunt's black Honda Accord and had the car running to allow the air conditioner to cool the inside of the car. EVIDENCE Salazar Depo at 15-16.	Undisputed.
15. Harper approached the black Honda, jumped in, and attempted to drive off.	Disputed to the extent that the emergency brakes on the Honda were engaged at this time.

<p>EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 38-39; Salazar Depo at 21-22.</p>	<p>EVIDENCE “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 39:8-25; “Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 22:13-25. 24:9-13; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 25:8-16.</p>
<p>16. When Salazar yelled at Harper to get out and tried to prevent him from driving off, Harper used force to try shake Salazar from the car causing him to lose his balance and get dragged by the car. EVIDENCE Salazar Depo at 23, 27-28. Garcia Depo at 38</p>	<p>Disputed. EVIDENCE Neither Salazar nor Garcia testified that Harper went hands on with any of the civilians. Salazar testified that the driver’s side door of the Honda contacted him and knocked him off balance. “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 23, 27-28. When Harper was in the Honda, two civilians yanked on Harper from either side and choked Harper. “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 42:20-24, 47, 2-5.</p>
<p>17. At this moment, Garcia and Guerra arrived on scene and saw the struggle between Salazar and Harper. EVIDENCE Garcia Depo at 34-35, 38; Guerra Depo at 20-21.</p>	<p>Undisputed.</p>
<p>18. When Salazar yelled for help, his neighbor Greg Gallo and Garcia attempted to assist in forcing Harper from the car while Guerra called 911. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 40-42; Garcia Depo at 39-40, 44-47; Guerra Depo at 25-28; Salazar Depo at 26; Gallo Depo 21-23.</p>	<p>Undisputed.</p>
<p>19. The struggle between the men</p>	<p>Disputed.</p>

<p>1 became physical with the men</p> <p>2 attempting to subdue and strike Harper</p> <p>3 and pull him from the car.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>4 Harper Depo 40-42, 49; Garcia Depo at</p> <p>5 39-40, 44-46; Guerra Depo at 25-28;</p> <p>6 Salazar Depo at 26, 31-32; Gallo Depo</p> <p>7 21-23.</p>	<p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>There is no evidence that Harper went</p> <p>hands on with any of the civilians.</p> <p>When Harper was in the Honda, two</p> <p>civilians yanked on Harper from</p> <p>either side and choked Harper.</p> <p>“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 42:20-</p> <p>24, 47, 2-5.</p>
<p>8 20. When Officer Koahou arrived on</p> <p>9 scene, he observed the men struggling</p> <p>10 with Harper and ordered them to move</p> <p>11 away so they would not be shot.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>12 Harper Depo at 47; Koahou Depo at</p> <p>13 17; Salazar Depo at 35.</p>	<p>Undisputed.</p>
<p>14 21. In response to this order, Garcia</p> <p>15 and Gallo moved away from the car as</p> <p>16 Officer Koahou approached the</p> <p>17 vehicle.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 18.</p>	<p>Undisputed.</p>
<p>18 22. Officer Koahou’s subsequent</p> <p>19 interactions with Harper were recorded</p> <p>20 on his belt-worn audio-recording</p> <p>21 device.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 19; Belt-Worn Audio.</p>	<p>Undisputed.</p>
<p>22 23. Officer Koahou ordered Harper to</p> <p>23 get out of the car multiple times;</p> <p>24 however, Harper refused to do so.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>25 Harper Depo at 50; Koahou Depo at</p> <p>26 19.</p>	<p>Disputed to the extent that Harper did</p> <p>not exit the vehicle because he was</p> <p>afraid he would be shot.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 50:18-</p> <p>23.</p>
<p>27 24. The stolen Honda was still running</p> <p>28 and Officer Koahou was concerned that</p>	<p>Disputed to the extent that a potential</p> <p>fear of future harm is insufficient to</p>

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<p>Harper would attempt to flee again.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 20; Belt-Worn Audio at 4:34-4:44.</p>	<p>justify using deadly force.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-42:2, 42:22-43:1, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(c)-(d) (citing PC 835a).</p> <p>Further disputed to the extent that, under the facts of this case and pursuant to police standards and training, it would have been inappropriate for Officer Koahou to shoot at Mr. Harper for fleeing or attempting to flee. Police officers are trained that a police officer cannot justify shooting a vehicle or its driver simply because that vehicle was fleeing or trying to leave the area.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 8; “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 43:2-4.</p>
<p>25. When Harper refused multiple orders to get out of the vehicle, Officer Koahou deployed his taser for a period of 5 seconds.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 23; Belt-Worn Audio at 4:50; Belt with Video at 4:40-4:50.</p>	<p>Disputed to the extent that Harper did not exit the vehicle because he was afraid he would be shot.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 50:18-23.</p> <p>Further disputed to the extent that Basic police training and Redlands Police Department, Policy Manual, Policy 304.5.2, Special Deployment Considerations, instruct police officers not to Tase individuals who are operating a motor vehicle. Redlands Police Department, Policy</p>

	Manual, Policy 304.5.3, Targeting Considerations, teaches police officers to avoid Tasing individuals in the chest. EVIDENCE DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(g)-(h); .
26. After the taser was deployed, Harper started to reach for the gear shift of the vehicle. EVIDENCE Koahou Depo at 23-24; Salazar Depo at 42.	Disputed to the extent that basic police training and Redlands Police Department, Policy Manual, Policy 304.5.2, Special Deployment Considerations, teach police officers not to Tase individuals who are operating a motor vehicle, and Redlands Police Department, Policy Manual, Policy 304.5.3, Targeting Considerations, trains police officers to avoid Tasing individuals in the chest. EVIDENCE DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(g)-(h).
27. Officer Koahou attempted to pull Harper's hand from the gear shift and attempted to put the car in park. EVIDENCE Koahou Depo at 23-24.	Undisputed.
28. Officer Koahou yelled, "Don't do it! Don't do it! I'll shoot you! Stop! Stop!" EVIDENCE Belt-Worn Audio at 4:52.; Bystander Video at 0:09-0:14; Belt with Video at 4:40-4:50.	Undisputed.
29. After this command, Harper hit the accelerator, causing the car to move.	Disputed to the extent that the Honda only moved forward as a result of Mr.

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EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 54-55; Bystander Video at 0:09-0:14; Belt with Video at 4:40-4:50.	Harper being shocked by the Taser. EVIDENCE “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 57:14-16, 58:19-21; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).
30. Officer Koahou was reaching inside the car when the vehicle started to move. EVIDENCE Salazar Depo at 65.	Disputed. EVIDENCE Officer Koahou agrees that he was potentially putting himself at risk by reaching into the Honda. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 44:1-3. Officer Koahou pulled himself backwards and away from the Honda. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 25:18-26:7. According to Mr. Harper, Officer Koahou was never being dragged by the Honda. “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 56:23-24. Officer Koahou’s arm was not inside the Honda when he fired his shots. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 47:14-16. When Officer Koahou fired his two shots, he was standing approximately two to six feet away from the Honda, on the driver’s side of the Honda. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-

1		17.
2	31. Officer Koahou attempted to pull	Disputed.
3	back away, but his arm was trapped on	EVIDENCE
4	Harper's chest.	Officer Koahou pulled himself
5	EVIDENCE	backwards and away from the Honda.
6	Koahou Depo at 25.	"Exhibit 1" (Koahou Depo) at 25:18-
7		26:7.
8		According to Mr. Harper, Officer
9		Koahou was never being dragged by
10		the Honda.
11		"Exhibit 2" (Harper Depo) at 56:23-
12		24.
13		No person other than Mr. Harper was
14		injured during this incident.
15		"Exhibit 1" (Koahou Depo) at 27:5-7,
16		49:14-16; "Exhibit 4" (Gallo Depo) at
17		45:6-18; "Exhibit 5" (Guerra Depo)
18		at 13:10-15, 49:4-9.
19		Officer Koahou's arm was not inside
20		the Honda when he fired his shots.
21		"Exhibit 1" (Koahou Depo) at 47:14-
22		16.
23		When Officer Koahou fired his two
24		shots, he was standing approximately
25		two to six feet away from the Honda,
26		on the driver's side of the Honda.
27		"Exhibit 1" (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-
28		17.
	32. As the car started to move forward,	Disputed that it was inappropriate for
	Officer Koahou fired two defensive	Officer Koahou to fire shots in this

1 blank shots without aiming.

2 **EVIDENCE**

3 Koahou Depo at 11; Belt-Worn Audio
4 at 4:54; Belt with Video at 4:40-4:50.

case, where Mr. Harper posed no
immediate threat of death or serious
bodily injury to any person.

5 **EVIDENCE**

6 Prior to shooting Mr. Harper, Officer
7 Koahou commanded witnesses
8 Garcia, Gallo, Guerra, and Salazar to
move, and they complied by moving
away from the Honda.

9 “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 17:24-
10 18:7, 50:9-16; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia
11 Depo) at 52:4-7, 54:12-16; “Exhibit
12 4” (Gallo Depo) at 25:12-23.

13 When the Honda started moving
14 forward prior to the shots, no person
15 was standing in front of the Honda.
16 “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:11-
17 15; “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at
18 57:5-11; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video);
19 “Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 15:12-23,
20 46:11-22; “Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo)
21 at 39:5-7; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo)
22 at 29:11-14, 31:1-7, 48:9-16, 56:13-
23 57:15.

24 When the Honda started moving
25 forward prior to the shots, no person
26 had to jump out of the way to avoid
27 being struck by the Honda.
28 “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 55:12-
14; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

Officer Koahou took steps to get out
of the path of the vehicle, including

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making his way to the driver side.
“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 36:6-14; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 61:9-25.

Prior to the Honda moving forward, witness Gallo moved out of the path of the Honda.
“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 63:21-64:11.

When the vehicle moved forward prior to the shooting, witness Garcia was about 8-10 feet off to the side of the Honda.
“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 64:22-65:6.

Prior to the shooting, witness Salazar moved approximately 15 to 20 feet away from the Honda, on the driver’s side.
“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 32:9-15.

When Officer Koahou fired his two shots, he was standing approximately two to six feet away from the Honda, on the driver’s side of the Honda.
“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-17.

After the shooting, Officer Koahou saw that the civilians were standing right next to Officer Koahou.
“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-

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17.

No person was struck by the Honda.
“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:16-17; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 63:21-64:11; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

The Honda was moving slowly, approximately 5 miles per hour, at the time of the shots.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 29:22-30:1-5; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 45:9-21; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

The Honda’s speed did not increase until Mr. Harper lost control of the Honda as a result of being shot.

“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 48:20-49:10; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

Officer Koahou’s arm was not inside the Honda when he fired his shots.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 47:14-16.

Officer Koahou never went to the ground during this incident.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:3-4.

No person other than Mr. Harper was injured during this incident.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:3-4.

Redlands Police Department Policy Manual, Policy 300.4.1, Use of Force, states as follows:

Shots fired at or from a moving

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vehicle are rarely effective and may involve additional considerations and risks. When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others, Government Code 7286(b). Officers should not shoot at any part of the vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 34:5-36:2; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.

Basic police officer training teaches that shooting at a moving vehicle has shown to be a poor tactic in most scenarios. If a driver is wounded or killed when operating a motor vehicle, it prevents their ability to effectively operate a motor vehicle. DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.

Under the facts of this case and pursuant to police standards and training, it would have been inappropriate for Officer Koahou to shoot at Mr. Harper for fleeing or attempting to flee. Police officers are trained that a police officer cannot

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justify shooting a vehicle or its driver simply because that vehicle was fleeing or trying to leave the area. DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 8; “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 43:2-4.

Basic police training and standards instruct, and Officer Koahou had been trained at the time of the shooting, that deadly force should only be used on the basis of an “objectively reasonable” belief that the suspect poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-42:2, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(b).

Police officers, including Officer Koahou, are trained that a threat of death or serious injury is imminent when, based upon the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 42:22-43:1; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(c) (citing PC 835a).

Police standards instruct that subjective fear alone does not justify the use of deadly force. An imminent

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	<p>harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-42:2, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(d).</p>
<p>33. As the vehicle continued to move forward, the car’s momentum slammed the door on Officer Koahou.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 30.</p>	<p>Disputed.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Officer Koahou’s arm was not inside the Honda when he fired his shots.</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 47:14-16.</p> <p>When Officer Koahou fired his two shots, he was standing approximately two to six feet away from the Honda, on the driver’s side of the Honda.</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-17.</p> <p>The door of the Honda did not impact Officer Koahou until after he fired both of his shots.</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:2-4, 36:24-37:1.</p> <p>When the Honda started to move forward prior to the shots, Officer Koahou pulled himself backwards and away from the Honda.</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 25:18-</p>

	<p>26:7.</p> <p>According to Mr. Harper, Officer Koahou was never being dragged by the Honda.</p> <p>“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 56:23-24.</p> <p>No person other than Mr. Harper was injured during this incident.</p> <p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:5-7, 49:14-16; “Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 45:6-18; “Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 13:10-15, 49:4-9.</p>
<p>34. Both shots were fired within a mere 5 seconds of the deployment of the taser and before the car door struck him.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 36-37; Belt-Worn Audio at 4:50-4:54; Bystander Video at 0:09-0:14; Belt with Video at 4:40-4:50.</p>	<p>Undisputed.</p>
<p>35. Officer Koahou did not fire at Harper based solely on the fact that Harper was driving away; more urgently, he felt that he was facing an imminent threat of being struck and/or crushed by the vehicle and was attempting to stop the threat.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Koahou Depo at 43</p>	<p>Disputed that Mr. Harper or the Honda posed an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Prior to shooting Mr. Harper, Officer Koahou commanded witnesses Garcia, Gallo, Guerra, and Salazar to move, and they complied by moving away from the Honda.</p>

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“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 17:24-18:7, 50:9-16; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 52:4-7, 54:12-16; “Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 25:12-23.

When the Honda started moving forward prior to the shots, no person was standing in front of the Honda. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:11-15; “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 57:5-11; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video); “Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 15:12-23, 46:11-22; “Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 39:5-7; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 29:11-14, 31:1-7, 48:9-16, 56:13-57:15.

When the Honda started moving forward prior to the shots, no person had to jump out of the way to avoid being struck by the Honda. “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 55:12-14; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

Officer Koahou took steps to get out of the path of the vehicle, including making his way to the driver side to prevent himself from standing in front of the Honda.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 36:6-14; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 61:9-25.

Prior to the Honda moving forward, witness Gallo moved out of the path of the Honda.

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“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 63:21-64:11.

When the vehicle moved forward prior to the shooting, witness Garcia was about 8-10 feet off to the side of the Honda.

“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 64:22-65:6.

Prior to the shooting, witness Salazar moved approximately 15 to 20 feet away from the Honda, on the driver’s side.

“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 32:9-15.

When Officer Koahou fired his two shots, he was standing approximately two to six feet away from the Honda, on the driver’s side of the Honda.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-17.

After the shooting, Officer Koahou saw that the civilians were standing right next to Officer Koahou.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-17.

No person was struck by the Honda.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:16-17; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 63:21-64:11; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

The Honda was moving slowly,

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approximately 5 miles per hour, at the time of the shots.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 29:22-30:1-5; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 45:9-21; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

The Honda’s speed did not increase until Mr. Harper lost control of the Honda as a result of being shot.

“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 48:20-49:10; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).

Officer Koahou’s arm was not inside the Honda when he fired his shots.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 47:14-16.

Officer Koahou never went to the ground during this incident.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:3-4.

No person other than Mr. Harper was injured during this incident.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:3-4.

Redlands Police Department Policy Manual, Policy 300.4.1, Use of Force, states as follows:

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective and may involve additional considerations and risks. When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving

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vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others, Government Code 7286(b). Officers should not shoot at any part of the vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 34:5-36:2; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.

Basic police officer training teaches that shooting at a moving vehicle has shown to be a poor tactic in most scenarios. If a driver is wounded or killed when operating a motor vehicle, it prevents their ability to effectively operate a motor vehicle. DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.

Under the facts of this case and pursuant to police standards and training, it would have been inappropriate for Officer Koahou to shoot at Mr. Harper for fleeing or attempting to flee. Police officers are trained that a police officer cannot justify shooting a vehicle or its driver simply because that vehicle was fleeing or trying to leave the area. DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 8; “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 43:2-4.

Basic police training and standards instruct, and Officer Koahou had

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been trained at the time of the shooting, that deadly force should only be used on the basis of an “objectively reasonable” belief that the suspect poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-42:2, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(b).

Police officers, including Officer Koahou, are trained that a threat of death or serious injury is imminent when, based upon the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 42:22-43:1; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(c) (citing PC 835a).

Police standards instruct that subjective fear alone does not justify the use of deadly force. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-42:2, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶

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	6(d).
<p>36. After the shots were fired, the car continued to accelerate jumped over the curb at the end of the cul-de-sac and drove for another few hundred feet before crashing.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>Harper Depo at 59; Koahou Depo at 31-32, 47; Salazar Depo at 49.</p>	<p>Disputed to the extent that the Honda moved forward as a result of Harper being struck by shots.</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>After Mr. Harper was struck by shots, Mr. Harper lost control of the Honda as a result of being struck by shots. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 32:1-7; “Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 60:5-14; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).</p> <p>Basic police officer training teaches that shooting at a moving vehicle has shown to be a poor tactic in most scenarios. If a driver is wounded or killed when operating a motor vehicle, it prevents their ability to effectively operate a motor vehicle. DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.</p> <p>At the time of the shooting, Officer Koahou was trained that shooting the driver of a vehicle could possibly incapacitate the driver. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 28:8-11.</p> <p>At the time of the shooting, Officer Koahou was trained that if the driver is incapacitated by gunshots, that could potentially endanger the public. “Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 28:12-15.</p>
37. After the car came to rest, Harper	Disputed to the extent that Mr.

1 2 3 4	got out of the car on his own. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 60; Koahou Depo at 32.	Harper was seriously injured after the shooting, and he fell to the ground as soon as he got out of the Honda. EVIDENCE “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 74:1-15.
5 6 7 8 9 10	38. Harper was subsequently handcuffed, a tourniquet was applied to his leg, and he was transported to Loma Linda Medical Center. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 61, 63; Koahou Depo at 33; Belt-Worn Audio at 5:40-5:46.	Undisputed.
11 12 13 14	39. Following these events, a shotgun was recovered from inside the stolen Toyota. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 35.	Undisputed that this is Harper’s testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.
15 16 17 18 19	40. As a result of these actions, Harper was convicted of theft of the Toyota, hit and run with damage on Garcia’s work truck, possession of the shotgun, and carjacking of the black Honda. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 31, 34, 35, 38-39.	Undisputed that this is Harper’s testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.
20 21 22 23 24	41. After he was sentenced to State Prison for these offenses, Harper continued to have problems including approximately 10 disciplinary write-ups, with four or five being for battery. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 13-16.	Undisputed that this is Harper’s testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.
25 26 27 28	42. Harper currently expects to be released from prison in 2026. EVIDENCE Harper Depo at 12.	Undisputed that this is Harper’s testimony; disputed to the extent that it was unknown to Officer Koahou at the time of the shooting.

1 43. During the course of meet and
2 confer, Harper's counsel stipulated that
3 Harper would not go forward on the
4 claim for negligent infliction of
5 emotional distress.

6 **EVIDENCE**
7 *Exhibit "I".*

Undisputed with the caveat that, as
discussed during the meet and confer,
Plaintiff continues to seek damages
for emotional distress under his
negligence claim.

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PLAINTIFF’S ADDITIONAL UNCONTROVERTED FACTS

DEFENDANTS’ UNCONTROVERTED FACTS AND EVIDENCE	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
<p style="text-align: center;">Background</p>	
<p>44. At the time of this incident, Officer Koahou had never seen Mr. Harper before, and he did not know anything about him, including whether Mr. Harper had a criminal history.</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 12:16-20.</p>
<p>45. At no point during this incident did Officer Koahou have any information that Mr. Harper was armed with a handgun.</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 12:22-24.</p>
<p>46. Officer Koahou never saw a gun, knife, or other weapon either on Mr. Harper or in the Honda at any time.</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 12:25-13:1, 28:19-21.</p>
<p>47. Officer Koahou did not have any specific information that Mr. Harper was under the influence of drugs or alcohol.</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 13:2-15; 47:22-24.</p>
<p>48. Officer Koahou did not shoot Mr. Harper because he thought he was under the influence.</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 13:16-18.</p>
<p>49. Prior to shooting Mr. Harper, Officer Koahou commanded witnesses Garcia, Gallo, Guerra, and Salazar to move, and they complied by moving away from the Honda.</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 17:24-18:7, 50:9-16; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 52:4-7, 54:12-16; “Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 25:12-23.</p>
<p>50. Based on his police officer training, Officer Koahou would</p>	<p>“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 18:11-19; 18:23-19:1.</p>

1	have told the civilians to get out	
2	of the path of the Honda if they	
3	were in front of it with the engine	
4	on.	
5	51. When Mr. Harper reversed the	“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 39:8-25;
6	Honda into the cul-de-sac, the	“Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 22:13-
7	Honda’s emergency brakes were	25. 24:9-13; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar
8	engaged.	Depo) at 25:8-16.
9	52. When Mr. Harper reversed the	“Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 22:13-
10	Honda into the cul-de-sac, the	25. 24:9-13, 24:19-22; “Exhibit 6”
11	Honda was moving slowly.	(Salazar Depo) at 25:8-26:1, 27:13-19,
12		64:3-23.
13	The Tasing	
14	53. When Harper was in the Honda,	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 42:20-
15	prior to the Tasing, the civilian	24, 47, 2-5; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo)
16	witnesses yanked on Harper from	at 46:1-12.
17	either side, punched Harper in the	
18	head three times, and choked	
19	Harper.	
20	54. Officer Koahou reached into the	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 36:15-
21	Honda and grabbed Mr. Harper’s	17, 40:14-18.
22	right hand.	
23	55. When Officer Koahou Tased Mr.	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 21:12-
24	Harper, he was aiming for his	14.
25	chest.	
26	56. The Taser probes struck Mr.	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 21:20-
27	Harper.	23, 22:2-8.
28	57. Officer Koahou did not warn Mr.	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 22:11-
	Harper before he Tased him.	13.
	58. Before Mr. Harper was Tased, he	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 53:1-20;
	tried to surrender, including by	“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 58:20-
	stating that he was ready to get	59:11.
	out of the Honda, letting go of the	
	steering wheel, and putting his	

1	hands up.	
2	59. When Mr. Harper was being	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 53:13-
3	Tased, his hands were up.	22; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at
4		41:1-25.
5	60. When Mr. Harper was being	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 54:1-3;
6	Tased, the Honda was stationary.	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 21:4-6;
7		Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).
8	61. Mr. Harper screamed in pain	“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 41:7-13.
9	when he was Tased.	
10	62. The Honda did not move forward	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 25:6-9,
11	until after Officer Koahou made	40:2-4; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at
12	contact with the gear shift.	42:6-10.
13	The Shooting	
14	63. The Honda moved forward as a	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 57:14-
15	result of Mr. Harper being	16, 58:19-21; Def. Exhibit H-2
16	shocked by the Taser.	(Video).
17	64. When the Honda started moving	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 25:18-
18	forward prior to the shots, no	26:7, 27:11-15, 36:6-14; “Exhibit 2”
19	person was standing in front of	(Harper Depo) at 57:5-11; Def.
20	the Honda.	Exhibit H-2 (Video); “Exhibit 4”
21		(Gallo Depo) at 15:12-23, 46:11-22;
22		“Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 39:5-7;
23		“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 29:11-
24		14, 31:1-7, 48:9-16, 56:13-57:15,
25		61:9-25.
26	65. When the Honda started moving	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 55:12-
27	forward prior to the shots, no	14; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).
28	person had to jump out of the way	
	to avoid being struck by the	
	Honda.	
	66. At the time of the shots, no	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 25:18-
	person was in front of the Honda	26:7, 27:11-15, 36:6-14; “Exhibit 2”
	or in the Honda’s path.	(Harper Depo) at 57:5-11; Def.
		Exhibit H-2 (Video); “Exhibit 4”

1		(Gallo Depo) at 15:12-23, 46:11-22;
2		“Exhibit 5” (Guerra Depo) at 39:5-7;
3		“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 29:11-
4		14, 31:1-7, 48:9-16, 56:13-57:15,
5		61:9-25.
6	67. Prior to the Honda moving	“Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 25:12-23,
7	forward, witness Gallo moved out	26:13-21, 27:21-28:6.
8	of the path of the Honda.	
9	68. Prior to the Honda moving	“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 63:21-
10	forward, witness Guerra moved to	64:11
11	the side of the Honda.	
12	69. When the vehicle moved forward	“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 64:22-
13	prior to the shooting, witness	65:6.
14	Garcia was about 8-10 feet off to	
15	the driver’s side of the Honda.	
16	70. Prior to the shooting, witness	“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 32:9-15.
17	Salazar moved approximately 15	
18	to 20 feet away from the Honda,	
19	on the driver’s side.	
20	71. When Officer Koahou fired his	“Exhibit 4” (Gallo Depo) at 35:16-
21	two shots, he was standing	36:1, 47:18-48:3; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar
22	approximately two to six feet	Depo) at 45:2-8, 48:9-16; Def. Exhibit
23	away from the Honda, on the	H-2 (Video).
24	driver’s side of the Honda.	
25	72. After the shooting, Officer	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:9-
26	Koahou saw that the civilians	17.
27	were standing right next to	
28	Officer Koahou.	
	73. Officer Koahou’s arm was not	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 47:14-
	inside the Honda when he fired	16.
	his shots.	
	74. According to Mr. Harper, Officer	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 56:23-
	Koahou was never being dragged	24.
	by the Honda.	
	75. No person was struck by the	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:16-

1	Honda.	17; “Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at
2		63:21-64:11; Def. Exhibit H-2
3		(Video).
4	76.The Honda was moving slowly,	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 29:22-
5	approximately 5 miles per hour,	30:1-5; “Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at
6	at the time of the shots.	45:9-21; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).
7	77.After Mr. Harper was struck by	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 32:1-7;
8	shots, Mr. Harper lost control of	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 60:5-14;
9	the Honda as a result of being	Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).
10	struck by shots.	
11	78.The Honda’s speed did not	“Exhibit 6” (Salazar Depo) at 48:20-
12	increase until Mr. Harper lost	49:10; Def. Exhibit H-2 (Video).
13	control of the Honda as a result of	
14	being shot.	
15	79.The door of the Honda did not	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 31:2-4,
16	impact Officer Koahou until after	36:24-37:1.
17	he fired both of his shots.	
18	80.Officer Koahou never went to the	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:3-4.
19	ground during this incident.	
20	81.No person other than Mr. Harper	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 27:5-7,
21	was injured during this incident.	31:18-23, 49:14-16; “Exhibit 4”
22		(Gallo Depo) at 45:6-18; “Exhibit 5”
23		(Guerra Depo) at 13:10-15, 49:4-9.
24	82.Mr. Harper never laid hands on	“Exhibit 2” (Harper Depo) at 56:25-
25	Officer Koahou.	57:1.
26	83.After the shooting, Mr. Harper	“Exhibit 3” (Garcia Depo) at 74:1-15.
27	exited the Honda and	
28	immediately fell to the ground.	
	Pre-Shooting Negligence	
	84.Police officers are expected to	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.
	follow their own department	
	policies.	
	85.In violation of basic police	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(e).
	training, Officer Koahou	

1	escalated the situation when he	
2	Tased Mr. Harper.	
3	86. Officer Koahou failed to issue a	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(f).
4	verbal warning to Mr. Harper that	
5	he was going to deploy his Taser,	
6	and he also failed to provide Mr.	
7	Harper a reasonable opportunity	
8	to comply.	
9	87. Officer Koahou failed to provide	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(f).
10	Mr. Harper a reasonable	
11	opportunity to comply.	
12	88. Redlands Police Department,	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(f).
13	Policy Manual, Policy 304.4,	
14	Verbal and Visual Warnings,	
15	instructs police officers to give a	
16	verbal warning prior to Tasing a	
17	person.	
18	89. Redlands Police Department,	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(g).
19	Policy Manual, Policy 304.5.2,	
20	Special Deployment	
21	Considerations, instructs police	
22	officers not to Tase a person who	
23	is operating a motor vehicle.	
24	90. Officer Koahou Tased Mr. Harper	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(h).
25	in the chest, which is an area that	
26	police officers are trained to avoid	
27	when deploying the Taser.	
28	91. A reasonable officer in Officer	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(b).
	Koahou's position would have	
	immediately moved to a position	
	of cover and formulated an	
	effective and safe tactical plan.	
	92. A reasonable officer in Koahou's	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(c).
	position would have established a	
	perimeter in anticipation that Mr.	

1	Harper could flee.	
2	93.A reasonable officer under these	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 10(b).
3	facts would have waited for	
4	additional Redlands Police	
5	Department officers and a San	
6	Bernardino County Sheriff's	
7	Department Police Helicopter unit	
8	to assist with containment and	
9	tactical deployment to take Mr.	
10	Harper into custody.	
11	94.Officer Koahou agrees that he	"Exhibit 1" (Koahou Depo) at 44:1-3.
12	was potentially putting himself at	
13	risk by reaching into the Honda.	
14	Police Officer Training and Standards	
15	95.Redlands Police Department	"Exhibit 1" (Koahou Depo) at 34:5-
16	Policy Manual, Policy 300.4.1,	36:2; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.
17	Use of Force, states as follows:	
18	"Shots fired at or from a	
19	moving vehicle are rarely	
20	effective and may involve	
21	additional considerations and	
22	risks. When feasible, officers	
23	should take reasonable steps to	
24	move out of the path of an	
25	approaching vehicle instead of	
26	discharging their firearm at the	
27	vehicle or any of its occupants.	
28	An officer should only	
	discharge a firearm at a moving	
	vehicle or its occupants when	
	the officer reasonably believes	
	there are no other reasonable	
	means available to avert the	
	imminent threat of the vehicle,	
	or if deadly force other than the	
	vehicle is directed at the officer	
	or others, Government Code	

1	7286(b). Officers should not	
2	shoot at any part of the vehicle	
3	in an attempt to disable the	
	vehicle.”	
4	96.Basic police officer training	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 7.
5	teaches that shooting at a moving	
6	vehicle has shown to be a poor	
7	tactic in most scenarios. If a	
8	driver is wounded or killed when	
9	operating a motor vehicle, it	
10	prevents their ability to	
	effectively operate a motor	
	vehicle.	
11	97.At the time of the shooting,	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 28:8-
12	Officer Koahou was trained that	11.
13	shooting the driver of a vehicle	
14	could possibly incapacitate the	
	driver.	
15	98.At the time of the shooting,	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 28:12-
16	Officer Koahou was trained that if	15.
17	the driver is incapacitated by	
18	gunshots, that could potentially	
	endanger the public.	
19	99.Under the facts of this case and	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 8; “Exhibit 1”
20	pursuant to police standards and	(Koahou Depo) at 43:2-4.
21	training, it would have been	
22	inappropriate for Officer Koahou	
23	to shoot at Mr. Harper for fleeing	
24	or attempting to flee. Police	
25	officers are trained that a police	
26	officer cannot justify shooting a	
	vehicle or its driver simply	
	because that vehicle was fleeing	
	or trying to leave the area.	
27	100. Basic police training and	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-
28		

1	standards instruct, and Officer	42:2, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(b).
2	Koahou had been trained at the	
3	time of the shooting, that deadly	
4	force should only be used on the	
5	basis of an “objectively	
6	reasonable” belief that the suspect	
7	poses an immediate threat of	
8	death or serious bodily injury.	
9	101. Police officers, including	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 42:22-
10	Officer Koahou, are trained that a	43:1; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(c) (citing PC
11	threat of death or serious injury is	835a).
12	imminent when, based upon the	
13	totality of the circumstances, a	
14	reasonable officer in the same	
15	situation would believe that a	
16	person has the present ability,	
17	opportunity, and apparent intent	
18	to immediately cause death or	
19	serious bodily injury to the peace	
20	officer or another person.	
21	102. Police standards instruct,	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 41:24-
22	and Officer Koahou had been	42:2, 43:13-18; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(d).
23	trained, that subjective fear alone	
24	does not justify the use of deadly	
25	force. An imminent harm is not	
26	merely a fear of future harm, no	
27	matter how great the fear and no	
28	matter how great the likelihood of	
	the harm, but is one that from	
	appearances, must be instantly	
	confronted and addressed.	
	103. At the time of the shooting,	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 42:7-
	Officer Koahou had been trained	10.
	that deadly force should only be	
	used as a last resort in the direst	

1	of circumstances.	
2	104. Basic police training	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 42:11-
3	instructs, and at the time of the	14; DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 11(h).
4	shooting Officer Koahou had	
5	been trained, that deadly force	
6	should only be used when no	
7	other reasonable options are	
8	available.	
9	105. Based on his police officer	“Exhibit 1” (Koahou Depo) at 52:6-8.
10	training, Officer Koahou’s goal is	
11	to try to de-escalate a situation	
12	and use the minimal amount of	
13	force necessary.	
14	106. Basic police training	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 6(h).
15	teaches that an overreaction in	
16	using deadly force is excessive	
17	force.	
18	107. From the standpoint of	DeFoe Decl. at ¶ 11.
19	police practices, including basic	
20	police training, POST standards,	
21	and the City of Redlands’s own	
22	policies, Officer Koahou’s use of	
23	deadly force was improper,	
24	inappropriate, excessive and	
25	unreasonable, including (but not	
26	limited to) for the following	
27	reasons: (1) this was not an	
28	immediate defense of life	
	situation; (2) subjective fear is	
	insufficient to justify a use of	
	deadly force; (3) the shooting	
	violated basic police training; (4)	
	Mr. Harper committed no crime	
	involving the infliction of serious	
	injury or death; (5) Officer	

Koahou could not justify shooting Mr. Harper under a fleeing felon theory; (6) Mr. Harper was not armed with a gun or knife during this incident; (7) Mr. Harper never verbally threatened to harm anyone; (8) Officer Koahou had reasonable alternative measures other than shooting; (9) Officer Koahou showed no reverence for human life when he fired at Mr. Harper; (10) police officers are trained that they must justify every shot they fire, and both of Officer Koahou's shots were unjustified.

PLAINTIFF'S CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. On a motion for summary judgment, the Court must view the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiff and make all reasonable inferences in Plaintiff's favor. *Tolan v. Cotton*, 572 U.S. 650, 657 (2014).
2. Summary judgment cannot be granted where a genuine dispute exists as to "material facts." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). A factual dispute is "genuine" where "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 258 (1986).
3. The court's function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *United States v. One Parcel of Real Prop.*, 904 F.2d 487, 491–92 (9th Cir. 1990). Further, Rule 56 must be construed "with due regard" for the rights of

persons asserting claims and defenses that are adequately based in fact to have those claims and defenses tried by a jury. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327 (1986).

4. Summary judgment is a drastic remedy and therefore trial courts should act “with caution” in granting summary judgment. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255.
5. When evaluating a 42 U.S.C. §1983 excessive force claim, the inquiry is whether the officer’s actions are “objectively reasonable” considering the facts and circumstances confronting them. *Glenn v. Washington Cnty.*, 673 F.3d 864, 871 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 397 (1989); *Espinosa v. City & Cnty. of S.F.*, 598 F.3d 528, 537 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372, 381 (2007))). “This inquiry requires a careful balancing of the nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual’s Fourth Amendment interests against the countervailing governmental interest at stake.” *Glenn*, 673 F.3d at 871 (quoting *Graham*, 490 U.S. at 396). The Court must “‘balance the amount of force applied against the need for that force.’” *Bryan v. McPherson*, 630 F.3d 805, 823-24 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Meredith v. Erath*, 342 F.3d 1057, 1061 (9th Cir. 2003)).
6. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person. California Penal Code Section 835a(c)(1)(A); Peace Officer Standards and Training (“POST”) Learning Domain (“LD”) 20: Chapter 4—Deadly Force.
7. A threat of death or serious injury is imminent when, based upon the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent

1 to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or
2 another person. Cal. Penal Code Section 835a(e)(2).

3 8. Deadly force can only be used on the basis of an “objectively reasonable”
4 belief that the suspect poses an immediate threat of death or serious bodily
5 injury. Subjective fear alone does not justify the use of deadly force. An
6 imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the
7 fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that from
8 appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed. Cal. Penal Code
9 Section 835a(e)(2).

10 9. “A simple statement by an officer that he fears for . . . the safety of others is
11 not enough; there must be objective factors to justify such a concern.”
12 *Deorle v. Rutherford*, 272 F.3d 1272, 1281 (9th Cir. 2001).

13 10. An officer’s “desire to resolve quickly a potentially dangerous situation”
14 does not, on its own, justify the use of deadly force. *Id.*

15 11. “[A]bsent any other justification for the use of force, it is unreasonable for a
16 police officer to use deadly force against a fleeing [suspect] who does not
17 pose a sufficient threat of harm to the officer or others.” *Lytle v. Bexar*
18 *Cnty., Tex.*, 560 F.3d 404, 417 (5th Cir. 2009). “This holds as both a general
19 matter and in the more specific context of shooting a suspect fleeing in a
20 motor vehicle.” *Id.* at 417-18 (citing *Kirby v. Duva*, 530 F.3d 475, 484 (6th
21 Cir. 2008)); *see also Figueroa v. Gates*, 207 F. Supp. 2d 1085, 1093 (C.D.
22 Cal. 2002) (“[t]he primary focus of [the] inquiry . . . remains on whether the
23 officer was in danger at the exact moment of the threat of force”) (citing
24 *Medina v. Cram*, 252 F.3d 1124, 1132 (10th Cir. 2001)).

25 12. “The use of deadly force to prevent the escape of all felony suspects,
26 whatever the circumstances, is constitutionally unreasonable. It is not better
27 that all felony suspects die than that they escape.” *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471
28

1 U.S. 1, 11 (1985). “Law enforcement officers may not shoot to kill unless, at
2 a minimum, the suspect presents an immediate threat to the officer or others,
3 or is fleeing and his escape will result in serious threat of injury to persons.”
4 *Harris v. Roderick*, 126 F.3d 1189, 1201 (9th Cir. 1997); *see also Curnow v.*
5 *Ridgecrest Police*, 952 F.2d 321, 325 (9th Cir. 1991); *Ting v. United States*,
6 927 F.2d 1504, 1510 (9th Cir. 1991);. “Where the suspect poses no
7 immediate threat to the officer and no threat to others, the harm resulting
8 from failing to apprehend him does not justify the use of deadly force to do
9 so.” *Espinosa*, 598 F.3d 547 (quoting *Garner*, 471 U.S. at 11-12).

10 13. Disputed issues of material fact preclude granting qualified immunity on
11 summary judgment. *See, e.g., Villanueva*, 986 F.3d at 1173; *Johnson v.*
12 *Jones*, 515 U.S. 304, 313 (1995).

13 14. The reasonableness of an officer’s belief “...is a quintessentially ‘fact-
14 specific’ question, not a question that judges should try to answer ‘as a
15 matter of law...’”. *Brosseau v. Haugen*, 543 U.S. 194, 206 (2004) (Stevens J.,
16 dissenting).

17 15. Reasonable fact finders can draw divergent conclusions from what video
18 evidence shows. *See, e.g., S.R. Nehad v. Browder*, 929 F.3d 1125, 1132–39
19 (9th Cir. 2019).

20 16. In light of [the 1996 case] *Acosta*, all reasonable officers would know it is
21 impermissible to shoot at a slow-moving car when he could ‘simply step[] to
22 the side’ to avoid danger.” *Villanueva v. State of California*, 986 F.3d 1158,
23 1172 (9th Cir. 2021); *see also Orn v. City of Tacoma*, 949 F.3d 1167 (9th
24 Cir. 2020), *A.D. v. California Highway Patrol*, 712 F.3d 446, 458 (9th Cir.
25 2013); *Adams v. Speers*, 473 F.3d 989, 994 (9th Cir. 2007); *Acosta v. City &*
26 *Cnty. of S. F.*, 83 F.3d 1143, 1146 (9th Cir. 1996).

1 17. “[A] decision with identical facts is not required to clearly establish” a
2 constitutional right. *Scott v. Smith*, 109 F.4th 1215, 1227 (9th Cir. 2024);
3 *see also N.S. v. Kan. City Bd. of Police Comm’rs*, 143 S.Ct. 2422, 2423
4 (2023); *Ziglar v. Abbasi*, 582 U.S. 120, 151-52 (2017). There can be
5 “notable factual distinctions” so long as the prior decisions give “reasonable
6 warning” that the conduct is unconstitutional. *Scott*, 109 F.4th at 1227
7 (citing *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 739-41 (2002)).

8 18. A police officer’s violation of police training weighs against granting
9 qualified immunity. *See Drummond v. City of Anaheim*, 343 F.3d 1052,
10 1062 (9th Cir. 2003) (“training materials are relevant not only to whether the
11 force employed in this case was objectively unreasonable . . . but also to
12 whether reasonable officers would have been on *notice* that the force
13 employed was objectively unreasonable”).

14 19. Under California law, battery claims arising out of excessive force by a
15 peace officer are evaluated by way of traditional Fourth Amendment
16 analysis under *Graham, supra*. *See Johnson v. Bay Area Rapid Transit Dist.*,
17 724 F.3d 1159, 1171 (9th Cir. 2013); *Munoz v. City of Union City*, 120 Cal.
18 App. 4th 1077, 1121 n.6 (2004) (“Federal civil rights claims of excessive
19 force are the federal counterpart to state battery and wrongful death claims;
20 in both, the plaintiff must prove the unreasonableness of the officer’s
21 conduct. Accordingly, federal cases are instructive.”).

22 20. Under California negligence law, “peace officers have a duty to act
23 reasonably when using deadly force.” *Hayes v. Cnty. of San Diego*, 57 Cal.
24 4th 622, 629 (2013); CACI No. 441.

25 21. The negligence analysis is broader than the Fourth Amendment analysis,
26 which “tends to focus more narrowly than state tort law on the moment
27 when deadly force is used, placing less emphasis on pre-shooting conduct.”
28

1 *Hayes*, 57 Cal. 4th at 638; *see also Tabares v. City of Huntington Beach*, 988
2 F.3d 1119, 1125 (9th Cir. 2021) (“the officer’s pre-shooting decisions can
3 render his behavior unreasonable under the totality of the circumstances,
4 even if his use of deadly force at the moment of the shooting might be
5 reasonable in isolation.”).

6 22. “[I]t is not necessary for the defendants to have been ‘thinking in
7 constitutional *or legal terms* at the time of the incidents, because a reckless
8 disregard for a person’s constitutional rights is evidence of a specific intent
9 to deprive that person of those rights.’” *Reese v. County of Sacramento*, 888
10 F.3d 1030, 1045 (9th Cir. 2018). (quoting *United States v. Reese*, 2 F.3d
11 870, 855 (9th Cir. 1993)).

12 23. California Government Code Section 821.6 “is limited to malicious-
13 prosecution claims.” *Sharp v. County of Orange*, 871 F.3d 901, 920–21 (9th
14 Cir. 2017) (§821.6 “is limited to malicious-prosecution claims”);
15 *Blankenhorn v. City of Orange*, 485 F.3d 463 (9th Cir. 2007) (denying
16 immunity under California law where the arrestee’s claims arose from
17 excessive force and were not based on acts taking place during an
18 investigation); *Robinson v. Solano Cnty.*, 278 F.3d 1007, 1016 (9th Cir.
19 2002); *Warren v. Marcus*, 78 F. Supp. 3d 1228, 1249 (N.D. Cal. 2015)
20 (“Defendant’s conduct at issue in this case—alleged excessive force and
21 unlawful seizure—is ‘not the sort of conduct to which section 821.6
22 immunity has been held to apply.’”) (citing *Blankenhorn*, 485 F.3d at 488);
23 *Knapps v. City of Oakland*, 2009 WL 2390262. (N.D. Cal. 2009);

24 24. California’s discretionary immunity statute does not apply where the person
25 alleges that the force used was unreasonable. *Garcia v. City of Merced*, 637
26 F. Supp.2d 731 (E.D. Cal. 2008); *Price v. County of San Diego*, 990 F.
27 Supp. 1230 (S.D. Cal.1998) (California statute does not confer immunity
28

1 upon peace officer for discretionary acts if officer uses unreasonable force);
2 Cal. Gov. Code §845.8 (immunity clearly limited to damages caused by “a
3 person resisting arrest,” not caused by an officer).
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7 DATED: January 17, 2025

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